Exhibit I Part 1

. 1	Page THIS TRANSCRIPT CONTAINS 133 PAGES
2	NUMBERED 1 THROUGH 133
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4	DRAFT
5	FOR REVIEW AND CORRECTION PURPOSES ONLY
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7	STATE OF CONNECTICUT
. 8	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITY CONTROL
. 9	
10	Docket No. 03-01-02
11	Petition of Gemini Networks Connecticut,
12	Incorporated for Declaratory Ruling Regarding
13	Southern New England Telephone Company's
14	Unbundled Network Elements
1.5	
16	Oral Arguments held at the Department of
17	Public Utility Control, 10 Franklin Square,
18	New Britain, Connecticut, on December 10,
19	2003, beginning at 11:05 o'clock a.m.
20	
21	Held Before:
22	The Hon. JACK R. GOLDBERG, Chairperson
23	The Hon. DONALD DOWNES, Commissioner
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Page 2	4	Page 4	
1 Appearances:	1	THE CHAIRPERSON: Good	
2 For Southern New England Telephone	-	. We're here this morning for oral	
3 Company:	-	arguments on Docket 03-01-02, Petition of	
4 SBC SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE		Gemini Networks Connecticut, Incorporated,	
5 COMPANY	5 for Decl	aratory Ruling Regarding Southern New	
6 310 Orange Street	6 England	Telephone Company's Unbundled Network	
7 New Haven, Connecticut 06510	7 Element	s.	
8 By: GEORGE MOREIRA, ESQ.	8	I'm Commissioner Jack	
9 PEGGY GARBER, ESQ.	9 Goldber	Goldberg, Chairman of this panel. With me is	
10	.0 the Chai	rman of the agency, Donald Downes.	
11 Also present for SBC/SNET:			
12 JOHN ANDRASIK		•	
13	,	he transcript once it is available.	
14 For Gemini Network, Inc:	4	Can I have appearances?	
15 MURTHA, CULLINA, LLP.	 15	MR. MOREIRA: George Moreira	
16 CityPlace I		and Peggy Garber for the Southern New England	
17 185 Asylum Street	-	- .	
•		Telephone Company, Commissioners. MS. JANELLE: I'm Jennifer	
18 Hartford, Connecticut 06103-3469 19 By: JENNIFER D. JANELLE, ESQ.	_		
	•	this is Dwight Johnson, from Murtha	
20 DWIGHT JOHNSON, ESQ.		on behalf of Gemini Networks	
21		icut. We also have Rich Rollinson	
22 For the Office of Consumer Counsel:		mini Networks with us.	
23 WILLIAM VALLEE, ESQ.	23	THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.	
24	24	MR. VALLEE: William Vallee	
25	for the (Office of Consumer Counsel.	
Page 3 1 Appearances (Cont'd.): 2 For the Office of the Attorney General:	1 2 Commi	Page 5 MR. WRIGHT: Good morning, ssioners. John Wright on behalf of the	
3 JOHN WRIGHT, ESQ.	3 Attorne	ey General.	
4 Assistant Attorney General	4	THE CHAIRPERSON: Further	
5		annes Contra vara Albaman Alauntin	
6	5 appear	ances? Seeing none, Attorney Moreira.	
		ances? Seeing none, Attorney Moreira. MR. MOREIRA: Thank you.	
}	6	MR. MOREIRA: Thank you,	
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}	6	MR. MOREIRA: Thank you,	
7 8 9	6 7 Commi 8 9	MR. MOREIRA: Thank you, ssioner. THE CHAIRPERSON: Let it rip.	
7 8 9 10	6 7 Commi 8 9	MR. MOREIRA: Thank you, ssioner. THE CHAIRPERSON: Let it rip. MR. MOREIRA: Good morning,	
7 8 9 10 11	6 7 Commi 8 9 10 Commi	MR. MOREIRA: Thank you, ssioner. THE CHAIRPERSON: Let it rip. MR. MOREIRA: Good morning, ssioners, and thank you for giving us	
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As you guys all know, I like to draw. Here we go, State of Connecticut, start simple. In blue will generally be our copper-based network, what is unbundled throughout the State of Connecticut, which is made up of numerous central offices throughout the state, interconnected through with fiber and copper, and I'm not going to put all hundred or so central offices that are out there, but that's what it generally would look like.

Off of the central office, which is really what we're kind of talking about in this docket, is a loop or a quasi-loop. In our network, which is currently unbundled - I'll make the central office bigger -- there's a main distribution frame inside that office. From there, there are copper pairs that will run out to various people's homes, and you have, in our network, a dedicated copper pair that goes to your house. So you have a copper pair, I have a copper pair. We each have our own individual copper pair.

underground conduit, as it may be, depending on the given area of the state, that you'll have roughly 3100 miles of co-ax. Those are the facilities that Gemini would like unbundled in this case and that you have tentatively ordered be unbundled.

Page 8

Page 9

These facilities differ from our copper-based network. Think of it as an Apple computer and an IBM computer, different platform altogether.

This platform is a shared network. What do I mean by "shared"? You don't have a dedicated copper twisted pair that goes to your house, Commissioner, and then I have a separate one that goes to my house. Think of a big tube of which we all connect into, and that is a shared platform.

Ours, on the other hand, has a dedicated twisted pair that goes from point to point.

In addition, this red that's throughout the state, that was paid for solely by the shareholders of SNET/SBC. In Docket 00-08-14 the Department let us close down SPV. We took all the SPV assets off our

Page 7

This network is unbundled according to state and federal law. It's priced at TSLRIC, so if any given company comes and they want to purchase, maybe transport between two central offices, you can get that at UNE prices. If you win a customer and you want to get a loop to someone's home, maybe Mrs. Smith up here in Litchfield, you want that loop, you can get that at unbundled pricing and that goes along with switching and whatever other components of our network that are required to be unbundled. That's our network. That's also a

Now, the facilities we're talking about here today were facilities that were used by SPV, our cable company that is now defunct, that are out on poles throughout the state of Connecticut at different points on this -- throughout the state.

circuit-switched dedicated network.

They do not go to the main distribution frame. They are not connected to our network. They are not part of our network. It's basically from pole to pole or books, took the loss to the shareholders.

1 2 And we've complied with that disposition work

3 because we have sold the video pieces that we 4

could sell. There still are some amplifiers and optical nodes out on this network.

Currently -- and I just

misspoke -- it's not even a network. It's pieces of a network. Because you'll have a piece here, you'll have a piece here. Even if it's mostly connected, there's no lights on. When you think of your fiber optic now, you turn the light on and you follow it throughout the whole state. You think, Oh, boy, we've got a network. If you went to a NOC and you looked at it, it's not even a network. We just have our pieces of co-ax up on poles, generally speaking. That's the stuff we're talking about here that is being requested to be unbundled.

I kind of wanted to lay that framework to show the differences between what we're talking about here. I will be referring to that throughout the hearing.

COMM. DOWNES: Counselor --MR. MOREIRA: Sure.

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Page 10
                COMM. DOWNES: -- let's
     return to the part about the shareholders for
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     just a minute here, and I defer, of course,
     to my expert colleague, but I was under the
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     impression that the SPV system originally was
     built by SNET with contributions from
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     ratepayers. No?
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                MR. MOREIRA: No. The intent
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     of HFC, as we know it, that network, was at
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     some point to replace the copper network, and
     we would have been all HFC throughout the
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12
     whole state of Connecticut.
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                COMM. DOWNES: I'm with you.
                MR. MOREIRA: And so at that
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     point - and this all really started really
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     post rate of return, we became all reg as
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     this was all proceeding --
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                COMM. DOWNES: Yes.
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                MR. MOREIRA -- so there is no
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     really ratepayer place to get the money from.
     So as this starts being built in the mid 90s,
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     just as we're getting into all reg, and we've
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23
     been in all reg now probably eight years or
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     so, since the mid '90s, so there really is no
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     ratepayer place to go from, and then at the
                                             Page 11
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SBC -- I understand you've written off the loss, and so forth. Has SBC contemplated any other use for this? I mean, was this literally a matter of just leaving it on the poles and, in effect, abandoning it, if you will? MR. MOREIRA: In essence, it is abandoned in the sense that it's not going to be used. We don't have any future plans for it, but the only plan that we've had for it is to sell it. So if anybody wants it, they can buy it from us at a fair market value price as negotiated. Because that's how the Gemini whole thing started. COMM, DOWNES: I see. MR. MOREIRA: We actually were negotiating at one point. We made a, hey, you want to buy it for "X" dollars? They never responded and then came to you for unbundling. COMM. DOWNES: Okay. MR. MOREIRA: So if there's an investor out there that would like to buy

COMM. DOWNES: Has -- has

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speaking, yes.

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end of the day it didn't matter because the
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     loss was supposed to be borne by the
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     shareholders. And that is more of an aside.
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     It's not a central piece to the argument.
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     But there were arguments raised that, hey,
     the ratepayers paid for this and therefore it
     is a community good that should be out there.
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                COMM. DOWNES: Yes.
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                MR. MOREIRA: So that's more
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     of an aside to the overall argument --
                COMM. DOWNES: I understand.
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                MR. MOREIRA: -- as opposed
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     to some of the arguments that we raise in the
14
     written exceptions.
                COMM. DOWNES: I appreciate
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16
     that.
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                MR. MOREIRA: Because it
     wasn't really addressed in the draft
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     decision, but it is a critical element.
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                COMM. DOWNES: Let me pursue
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     a little different piece. You were
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    explaining that what's left now isn't really
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     a network, it's pieces of a network. It's
     some disconnected segments of various kinds.
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                MR. MOREIRA: Generally
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Page 13 the co-ax plant that's out there, give us a

COMM. DOWNES: Okay. And last question, and then I promise I'll let you finish your presentation.

As I understand -- as I understand the proposal that's in front of us at the moment here. Gemini would, in effect. be -- be either buying or leasing this property. I mean, they're making -- their proposal would be to make a payment to SBC and -- as I understood it. Why don't we try it the other way.

Please explain to me what we think, at least your understanding of the deal, would be. How about that?

MR. MOREIRA: My understanding of the deal currently, based on the draft decision, is that the Department said, SNET, you're wrong, this is subject to unbundling rules. We have the jurisdictional authority to unbundle it. COMM. DOWNES: Right.

MR. MOREIRA: Gemini meets 25 the impairment standard; therefore, they're

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entitled to unbundled access, which means

they're entitled to access to those

2 3 facilities at TSLRIC pricing, which would be

4 leasing it at UNE pricing, TSLRIC, which is a 5 cost-plus type pricing. Go ahead, comply 6 with this order, put some cost studies

together, and as they lease a piece, you will

charge them, I don't know --8 9

COMM. DOWNES: Yes. MR. MOREIRA: I don't know how to do it, but let's assume we did, you know, ten dollars, you know, per whatever. COMM. DOWNES: I understand.

Okay.

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Now, your point a little bit earlier also was that this is a shared network as opposed to the -- well, I'm not sure what the alternative form was.

MR. MOREIRA: Dedicated circuit switch network.

> COMM. DOWNES: Thank you. Now, is one of the

implications of that that another company or companies like Gemini could come along and say, Well, gee, that sounds like an

piece, and then AT&T to order a different

2 piece, because it's a different platform.

3 It's, like I said, an Apple versus an IBM.

4 For us, when we say two million lines, there

5 literally are two million little lines out

6 there that go to everybody's home, and at 7 some point may get aggregated certainly on

the transport side, but on the loop side you

literally have two million little lines.

There you have, instead of having your own personal driveway, you have an on ramp that puts you on a bigger highway, and we don't know how, which is part of our argument that will be coming up, we've kind of jumped ahead, but generally speaking we don't know how to break that up to say, okay, this company gets this piece, this company gets that piece, this company gets that piece.

Gemini, I think, would argue, Hey, you missed the boat, Moreira. We want to unbundle the whole thing because we'll just rent the whole thing from you. Presuming that's even an element, which I would disagree, but that's --

Page 15

interesting idea, we'd like to also use that ourselves, and then they would also be obligated to make payments to you by way of access charges, lease, however you characterize it. Is that a fair rendition? MR. MOREIRA: That is a fair rendition as to what other companies could

do. Once you make it a UNE, I have to make it available on a nondiscriminatory basis to anybody who wants it. Similar to my network that we already have existing here -- and I'm calling it mine, it's not really mine -- this network, anyone can come and order, any CLEC can order a given component of it if they've won that given customer. They can order a piece of it.

COMM. DOWNES: I get it. MR. MOREIRA: The problem with this one, no one knows how to unbundle it, presuming it is subject to unbundling. No one has come up with an OSS system as far as we know which allows, you know, Commissioner Downes' corporation to order this piece of the network and then Gemini to order that piece, and then Cox to order a different

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COMM. DOWNES: I understand. MR. MOREIRA: I think that's their argument.

COMM. DOWNES: I'm just trying to explore the hypothetical here. And final point, and if I understood -- if I misunderstood you, I apologize, but I think what you were trying to say to me was that for anybody to use this, this set of facilities, whether it's Gemini or anybody else, they will have to have some sort of an interface that allows them to connect this to

the rest of the system, if you will. Right? MR. MOREIRA: Absolutely, for their system, because Gemini doesn't want to use any of the blue. They only want the red and then connect it to their facilities.

COMM, DOWNES: I see,

MR. MOREIRA: Whoever uses it for whatever purpose, whether you want to use it for telecommunications, for cable modem service, which is the kind of company that Gemini is, for whatever type, voiceover IP, you're going to have to put whatever network 25 equipment necessary to make that happen and

Page 18 Page 20 1 capability test that the FCC has, the then connect it. That's not to say --Department at the bottom of page 36 makes 2 2 COMM. DOWNES: And that's 3 this very critical finding. It says: "The what you meant by the OSS? 3 4 4 MR, MOREIRA: No. no. That's Department also finds that based on 5 47-USC-153, subsection 29, the HFC meets the 5 separate from the OSS. The OSS is an 6 6 definition of network element and therefore operator support services --7 7 COMM. DOWNES: The financial must be unbundled." 8 and the billing piece of it? 8 We posit that that is an 9 MR. MOREIRA: It's the 9 incorrect application of law because if you 10 10 billing and the service piece of it where take a look at 47-153-29, of which may I everyone would go to order it. 11 approach, I have copies for everybody --11 COMM. DOWNES: I get it. 12 COMM. DOWNES: Yes. 12 MR. MOREIRA: That's what the MR. MOREIRA: -- which I've 13 13 OSS is. This is the equipment that makes it 14 14 highlighted --15 15 work. Like anything, I could have a copper COMM. DOWNES: Thank you, spool sitting right here. It's capable for 16 16 sir 17 17 telecommunications but until I hook it up to MR. MOREIRA: -- you also something, until I have the electronics -18 18 have to look at. 19 COMM. DOWNES: Right. So 19 COMM. DOWNES: Now that's 20 20 they really need two things. They need the large enough so that I can read it. physical interface, and they also need the 21 21 MR. MOREIRA: I made it as 22 OSS, the financial and operations. 22 big as possible. 23 MR. MOREIRA: That's 23 If you take a look at 29, it 24 correct. And to be fair to Gemini, they said 24 says: "The term 'network element' means a 25 we'll provide all that stuff to make it work, 25 facility or equipment used in the permission Page 19 Page 21 and if there's a piece that isn't connected, 1 of telecommunications service." Well, then 1 2 we'll connect it. 2 what is a telecommunication service? You 3 3 have to look at 46, which is on your next COMM. DOWNES: I get it. 4 4 page, which is basically defined the offering MR. MOREIRA: That's what 5 5 of telecommunications for a fee directly to they were saying. the public or indirectly to the public, 6 6 COMM, DOWNES: Thank you. 7 7 sir. I appreciate it. Sorry to knock you basically is what it says. 8 8 off course. COMM. DOWNES: Uh-huh. 9 MR. MOREIRA: No problem. So 9 MR. MOREIRA: If you put 10 10 with that context, our first main argument as those two together, basically to be a network 11 to why the draft decision is in error as a 11 element this piece of equipment has to be 12 matter of law is that the Department has 12 used to provide telecommunications for a fee 13 found in this draft decision that these 13 to the public. 14 14 coaxial facilities constitute a network Just on the statutory 15 15 element, which is the first step in any threshold, this equipment does not meet that 16 16 unbundling analysis. definition in any way whatsoever. Those On page 36 of the draft 17 17 little red pieces out there were only used 18 18 decision, which I would like to bring for -- when they even were working -- were 19 19 copies -- may I approach, Commissioners? only used for CATV services. They were never 20 COMM. DOWNES: Sure. 20 used, never equipped to provide 21 21 MR. MOREIRA: I've attached telecommunications, never. 22 22 pages 35 and 36. If you go on the second Let's just say you say, Well, 23 23 page, the bottom of page 36, I have it George, I still think it meets that statutory 24 framework. The FCC for sure has spoken on 24 highlighted.

25 this; they've interpreted this meaning of

After discussing the

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network element. And they have. If you look in the TRO order, which is the triennial review order -- again, may I approach?

COMM. DOWNES: Yes.

MR. MOREIRA: -- paragraphs 56 through 60 of the triennial review order - I only give you 56 because it hits the point very succinctly -- they conclude in defining or interpreting 153-29 that a network element refers -- and there's two pieces to it -- an element of the incumbent LEC's network that is capable of being used to provide a telecommunications service. Thus, under the FCC test, there's two pieces.

14 15 Just as a threshold matter to even define it

16 as a network element, it's got to be part of 17 the telecommunication -- my network, the 18 incumbent's network, number one; and then

19 number two, it has to meet the FCC's

capability test which is further defined. It 20 has to be capable of providing 21

22 telecommunications services. 23 If, as you take a look, as

I've proffered earlier, it is not part of my network; it cannot be unbundled. Currently

Page 24 telecommunications, it's connected to your network and it's easily called into service, if it meets those standards, then it is subject to unbundling.

Is it connected to your network and easily called into service? And that is right in your own draft decision on page 36, of which you have a copy. Up at the top you have two paragraphs of which you use the UNE remand order from the FCC's UNE remand order.

In that paragraph, the second paragraph, they talk about the copper spool and how, if you said, well, just simply using capability, that would be much too broad. They say a copper spool in and of itself is capable, but if you define that as UNE, that is too broad. But then they say, well, dark fiber is different, and here's what we mean by capability, it is physically connected to the incumbent's network and easily called into service.

Our facilities, our co-ax facilities, do not meet that standard, do not meet that rationale. It is not easily called

Page 23

there is no evidence before this Department that indicates in any way that the coaxial 2.

3 facilities that are on those poles are

4 connected to my network. That goes as to the

5 first piece. It's not part of my network in any way. I don't use it. I can't use it. I 6 7 can't turn it on. There's nothing I can do with it. It's just out there, an inanimate 8

9 object.

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10 As to the second piece, which is the FCC's capability test, and the FCC put 11 this capability test in and you guys discuss 12 it at length in the draft decision, not to 13 address this specific situation, but they put 14 it in to address areas where you have spare 15 16 facilities that are part of your network but 17 may not actually be in use. For instance, 18 the ILECs had argued that dark fiber was not a UNE because it was not actually in use at 19 the time, dark fiber being a piece of fiber 20 21 that has no equipment on it, but I can do 22 that pretty quickly. We had argued, Hey, 23 that's not actually in use; it's not a UNE.

> FCC said, oh, no, I've got this capability test. As long as it's capable of carrying

Page 25

1 into service; it is not connected to my 2 network; it is not part of my network. So 3 from our perspective, there is no way as a 4 matter of law that you can define this as a 5 network element in the first instance to 6 allow you to get to unbundling. And that, we 7 submit, is a fatal error that must be

reconciled in any final decision.

Second, in the draft decision, and actually throughout it, the Department relies on the UNE remand order in fashioning its impairment analysis and in fashioning the impairment standard. It relies on the UNE remand order. May I

approach? THE CHAIRPERSON: Of course.

MR. MOREIRA: And I just bracketed on pages 30 and 31 there's a long discussion on UNE remand, and then on pages 40 and 41, which I've highlighted for you, there's a more in-depth or a more firm upholding of the UNE remand order. And specifically on pages 40 and 41, the

Department recites the UNE remand order's

25 impairment standard and says that it

7 (Pages 22 to 25)

specifically agrees with it. That standard, however, was vacated in the D.C. Circuit's USTA decision. It was explicitly rejected and vacated.

5 And just for your reference, 6 the USTA decision is 290(F)3RD 415, and I go 7 to the specific page just to read it into the 8 record - I know sometimes it gets a little monotonous to have someone do that - on 9 10 page 428 of USTA it specifically says: "Because the Commission's concept of 11 impairing costs disparity is so broad and 12 13 unrooted in any analysis of the competing 14 values at stake in implementation of the Act, 15 we cannot uphold even the two nonuniversal 16 mandates adopted by the Commission for 17 circuit switches and packet switches." They 18 reject the entire impairment analysis in 19

In the draft decision on page 35 in footnote 100 the Department disagrees with our contention that USTA vacated that, as does Gemini.

However -- may I approach

25 again?

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vacated in USTA versus FCC.

So we request that the Department follow the impairment standard that exists currently in the TRO only.

COMM. DOWNES: Now, this seems to indicate that the -- that the D.C. circuit sent this decision back to the FCC and asked them to -- asked them to reconsider and perhaps do some other things here. Has, in fact, the FCC responded to that remand order yet?

MR. MOREIRA: Yes, they have. That's the triennial review order, and that's what you're looking at right there.

COMM. DOWNES: I see. MR. MOREIRA: That is a summary of the FCC -- that's in their initial summary section of their triennial review order summarizing what has happened procedurally.

COMM. DOWNES: Okay. MR. MOREIRA: They say, Hey, this was vacated, necessitating the triennial review order with this new impairment standard that we hand down in that order. So

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1 COMM. DOWNES: Yes. 2 MR. MOREIRA: Thank you. 3 COMM. DOWNES: Thank you, 4

MR. MOREIRA: In the triennial review order, on page 28, paragraph 31, so let's say you don't want to believe the telco, in paragraph 31 the FCC recognizes itself that the D.C. circuit in

10 USTA did just that, it vacated the impairment 11 standard. It says that right in the

12 highlighted section of paragraph 31. 13 So we submit again to you

> that any final decision cannot rely on the UNE remand order's impairment standard. In USTA it was specifically rejected. That specific paragraph that the Department agrees

18 with was rejected in the context of line

19 sharing in the USTA decision. It specifically found that reading the "seeks to 20

offer," which is exactly how Gemini gets 21

22 impairment in this case, is an unreasonable reading of the Act. The FCC recognizes that, 23

24 and in paragraph 31 they say, Hey, we

25 recognize that the UNE remand order was Page 29

1 what we suggest here is any reference to UNE 2 remand order impairment needs to be removed 3 from any final decision; otherwise, it's an 4 error as a matter of law because of what the 5

current law is, is whatever the impairment standard is in the triennial review order.

COMM. DOWNES: And the TRO, I take it, implemented a new impairment standard?

MR. MOREIRA: Implemented, exactly, a new impairment standard.

COMM. DOWNES: And how does the new impairment standard differ from the old one?

MR. MOREIRA: Well, it varies greatly. I mean, it has multiple steps which really go to a factual matter, but it has multiple concepts that are not allowed in TRO that you adopt in your decision, and I'll get to them. I think I can explain if you allow me to continue with my argument. But it is a different standard, nevertheless.

23* Here's -- this leads right into my next argument. The Department's 25 draft decision is inconsistent with current

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federal law, which is the triennial review 1 order and USTA. Those are the two decisions 2 3 · that guide us on unbundling because that's 4 the existing law. You have the D.C. Circuit 5

in USTA which forces the FCC to do TRO, then you now have TRO which is currently the law of the land on unbundling. Whether we like it or not, that's what it is.

It is inconsistent with federal law. And let me explain why.

First of all, what you see 11 12 there, the red coaxial facilities, were not discussed in the triennial review order. 13 Nowhere will you find where the FCC has said 14 those facilities need to be unbundled or need 15 16 not be unbundled. You won't find it. Those 17 specific facilities are not even called a 18 loop in the sense as we know it in the

19 telecommunications industry. They refer to 20 them as intermodal loops because they

recognize one is an Apple and one is an IBM. 21

22 They're different kinds of loops. They're 23 quasi-loops, I'll grant you that, but they're

not a loop in the sense of 24

25 telecommunications.

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Rocky Hill doesn't have its own central office, but it's got remote terminals that then feed into that. That's the hybrid loop that they discuss in TRO, not this stuff here (indicating).

Page 32

The Department recognizes that it's not discussed in the draft decision, and I believe on page 37 the draft decision says, We recognize that it is not discussed, but at the same time then says we think it's the equivalent of the hybrid loop that's up there. It then doesn't give any real rationale as to why it's an equivalent. We tend to think it is not.

Let's assume for purposes of argument that it is an equivalent. Even if it were an equivalent, in the triennial review order on page 176, paragraph 296, the FCC says: If you have these hybrid loops, ILEC, you have to unbundle only a narrow-band path, but if you want, at your own discretion, you can run a copper loop, and that's good enough to meet the unbundling standard. You don't even need to give them access to that. If you give them a copper

Page 31

In the FCC's triennial review order they talk about three loops. They talk about -- because that's what this whole case is about, really, the loop setting -- they talk about copper based loops: they talk about hybrid loops; and they talk about fiber to the home loops.

In the triennial review order, copper loops have to be unbundled really to the furthest extent because it is a legacy-based network and they believe that it sends the best investment signals to unbundle the copper.

As to hybrid loops, which are a little different -- and may I? -- a hybrid loop - I don't know what I did with my pens -- a hybrid loop generally speaking will come from a central office - I'll draw it down here. You'll get fiber from the central office to a remote terminal -- am I right there, terminal? - and then from the remote terminal you'll have the same copper setting and, in essence, extends the reach of the central office, is all it does, you know,

kind of like the Rocky Hill case because

Page 33 loop, you don't need to provide them the

hybrid loop.

triennial review.

May I approach? THE CHAIRPERSON: Uh-huh. MR. MOREIRA: Yes, It's on the next page, bottom of the first page, and on the next page it's called a "home run loop." So as long as the telco provides a home run loop, I don't even need to provide them a hybrid loop, and if that's the case, there is no way that our coaxial facilities that are outside the unbundling of those is consistent with the law, presuming for the moment that they are an equivalent, which we do not think they are. That's the first

Next, throughout the draft decision, particularly on pages 41 and 42 of which I will provide copies to you, the Department finds that Gemini meets the impairment standard, and it's really the only way you can get there because, at least in the Department's mind, they meet the 25 impairment standard because accessing our

inconsistency with current federal law on

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current unbundled facilities would force 1 2

Gemini to destroy its cable modem business plan. That's the argument of meeting

4 impairment, i.e., our facilities are not good 5 enough, our facilities don't match their Apple, our IBM doesn't match their Apple,

6 therefore they're useless to them, and they 7 8 are impaired.

9 May I approach?

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COMM. DOWNES: Uh-huh.

MR. MOREIRA: And I've

highlighted the specific portions where that argument is made in the draft decision by the Department.

COMM. DOWNES: Thank you. MR. MOREIRA: That

business-specific analysis, that analysis that says, Hey, let's look at Gemini, see what their business plan is, and if they're impaired based on their specific business plan, was specifically rejected in the USTA decision and again in the triennial review order.

In USTA when they were talking about the line sharing order, the FCC completely inconsistent on impairment as to what the law is for unbundling.

Basically what we're saying here in this argument is if I've got all my blue stuff unbundled and I meet all the rules and regulations to unbundle it, how could you, as a matter of law, be impaired? That's what we're saying there. So your business 9. plan doesn't matter. What kind of equipment you use, that's your business. What we have here is what we have unbundled, and if it's not good enough for you, well, then you have to build it on your own. If it's good enough, then use it. But you can't look at what they're using to find impairment. You've got to look at what's out there and what other people are accessing every day.

That's our argument there. In addition, in the draft decision the Department looks at what are the benefits to unbundling this specific coaxial facility? The Department finds that this would be good for competition. The Department finds that if we unbundle this. Gemini will spend millions of dollars in

Page 35

tried to uphold it by saying, Hey, I've looked at this statute. It's what they seek to offer. The DSL companies seek to offer DSL without access to line sharing. They 4 can't do it. They therefore are impaired.

The D.C. Circuit said that's unreasonable. The D.C. Circuit said, Hey, you've got to look at a lot of other factors, and that is a much too narrow a reading of unbundling rules. That's what they said in USTA.

In triennial review -- and I'm looking for something here -- the FCC recognized in paragraph 115 that they will no longer look at a business-specific -business plan specific view of impairment.

And I have it here, and I'll bring it up in a second.

18 19

(Pause.)

MR. MOREIRA: Well, I have it but I can't locate it. Paragraph 115 of the triennial review order, please take a look at it. They specifically reject a business-specific analysis, and that's what

24 25 the Department does here. So that makes it Page 37

Page 36

investments to make this a going network. 2 However -- and those are all fine things from a public policy perspective, 4 but, number one, they don't get you impairment; and number two, that goes directly -- well, it only is half the analysis is probably the best way to look at

In USTA the district -- the D.C. Circuit specifically said you have to balance the benefits of unbundling against the costs of unbundling. The draft decision nowhere covers what the costs of unbundling are, and there are serious costs.

Whenever you unbundle something and you force someone to share something, you've now created a disincentive for that given company to invest in future assets, take more chances and saying, well, gee, we tried HFC and that didn't work. Well, am I going to try fiber to the home? Well, maybe not. Hey, am I going to try PDQ technology that Cisco came out with? Maybe not, because if I have to share my investment 25 with a competitor who doesn't have to spend

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any money, I may not invest in that and just stay with the status quo. And the USTA decision covers that and says, Hey, you have to balance both.

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I'm not telling you here, although I think you know where I think the balance falls, but that balancing analysis still needs to be carried out in the decision, and it wasn't carried out.

Next, the Department relies on its own independent state unbundling authority to unbundle these coaxial facilities, and in the TRO the FCC says, yes, states can unbundle — again, I don't necessarily agree with it — but states can unbundle under their own independent state authority so long as it is consistent with what we say here. So if we say "X," and then you do opposite of "X," you can't do that, but as long as it's consistent with what we say here, you can do it.

The state's unbundling statute is 16-247(b)(a). May I approach? THE CHAIRPERSON: You may. COMM. DOWNES: Thank you.

couldn't order me to unbundle it just because I owned it. You could only order me to unbundle something that's actually part of my network, my telephone company's network.

Page 40

Second, you would only unbundle if it's technically feasible of being tariffed. We haven't even addressed technical feasibility in this draft decision. We have not had a hearing to address the merits, so I think both parties agree, at least in principle, at least in broad theory, no one really knows how to unbundle. Gemini will argue we don't need to unbundle, we'll take the whole thing. That's our method of unbundling. Having said that, how do I share this network on a nondiscriminatory basis and tariff it, as I'm required to do by statute, if nobody knows how? We certainly should be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate technical feasibility.

Lastly, in the TRO and in all the other FCC unbundling decisions, the FCC defines the component parts of our network that can be unbundled. So, for instance, they define the loop, which I showed to you

Page 39

MR. MOREIRA: (b)(a) is where we have, the DPUC has its authority to

we have, the DPUC has its authority tounbundle. It's the only location it can go,

and it has to strictly follow whatever the
 statute says. And the statute says, whether

on a petition or on its own motion, the

Department can initiate a proceeding -- this one is a petition -- to unbundle a -- these

9 are critical words here -- telephone

10 company's network, services and functions.

11 In this case it's network, so telephone

12 company's network that are used to provide

13 telecommunication services, which the

14 Department determines after noticing hearing,

another critical word, that are in the public interest consistent with federal law and

17 technically feasible.

There's multiple elements, but the elements that I really want to cover are telephone company's network. Yes, you can unbundle anything within my network.

This is not within my network. Under state

23 law you can't unbundle this.24 So if I bought a

So if I bought a cable company tomorrow, Telemedia in Waterbury, you

Page 41

earlier which really goes from thedistribution mainframe to the house, right to

3 that little box on the side of your house.

That constitutes a loop. They talk about subloops, which will be a piece of that. It

subloops, which will be a piece of that. Ittypically has a specific point that you could

7 attach to that allows you to make that

8 differential. They talk about transport,9 which would be central office to central

10 office. They talk about switching. They

talk about other things, but generallyspeaking those are the broad brush strokes of

12 speaking those are the broad brush strokes of components that can be unbundled.

14 I don't know, and I don't

I don't know, and I don't think anybody knows, what this is. When I say "what this is", I'm talking about the red stuff. It's not a loop because it doesn't go from my central office mainframe or even from my central office directly to somebody's

20 house. It's not that. It's not transport.21 It doesn't go from central office to central

office. It's not a subloop because it doesn't meet the subloop definition in

24 47 CFR 51.319. It doesn't meet that

25 definition. It's not switching. Well, if

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it's none of those things, you then have to create some other kind of element, of which I do not know what it exists or what we would call it, which is a problem in and of itself.

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If it doesn't meet any of those standards, how are you consistent with federal law when we don't even know how to characterize it? As best as I can tell, they're trying to create some form of footprint to allow them to continue their cable modem business, but what that footprint is and what it constitutes, I have no idea under what federal law has defined for telecommunication services. I just don't

Those are the main pure legal issues where I can say, hey, take a look at this statute or, hey, take a look at this case. But there are others, and the other issues, I'd like to characterize them. They're just as critical but they're more procedural in nature. And we address this in our written exceptions.

We submit that in this draft decision the Department, I believe

obtaining permits, et cetera. There's four or five elements that are broad that they cover as to when something should or should not be impaired. They say, Hey, they meet all that evidence, but there's been no evidence presented factual or otherwise in this docket, none whatsoever.

We agreed not to have a hearing because we thought it was addressing solely the legal issues. We still believe there's warranted a factual hearing to address, do they meet any of these criteria as a factual matter?

And, secondly, we are also entitled to establish that this is technically unfeasible, factually, because if it is, it is a defense to unbundle. If it's not, then it would be unbundled. Those issues need to be addressed in a factual hearing, as opposed to the legal issues which were addressed.

And we believe that we would be upheld on requiring a hearing because 16-247(b)(a) requires just such a hearing. Lastly, from a procedural

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unintentionally, went a little further than

what the scope had permitted. The scope was laid out on February 10, 2003 in a Department

3 4 letter ruling where the Department says,

5 basically, that they are in agreement with

6 SNET that this case should be bifurcated. We

7 will address the legal issues here, and then

8 we will proceed accordingly. Because there

were substantial legal issues. Does the 9

Department have jurisdiction, independent

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jurisdiction to unbundle? Are these kind of 11 elements or these components even subject to 12

13 unbundling in a broad perspective? Does

14 Gemini have standing -- and I use the word

15 "standing" only because I couldn't figure out

a better word -- does it have standing to

even establish impairment as a matter of law?

The Department went beyond that in this decision. The Department said,

ves, Gemini meets all those standards. Yes,

21 we have jurisdiction. Yes, these elements

are subject to unbundling, but then said, 22

hey, as a factual matter, it meets the TRO's 23

24 impairment standard, which talks about first

mover advantages, sunk costs. It talks about 25

Page 45

Page 44

perspective, the Department - and I've been talking a long time, and I'm sure I've even

3 bored myself -- from a procedural

perspective, the Department had an

5 implementation order which we just believe is

unrealistic. Let's presume I'm wrong on all

of these things and you decide to go forward.

The Department ordered that we have an inventory by February 1, 2003. The Department ordered that cost studies be prepared by May 1, 2003. And then we have an operational OSS in place by June 1, 2004. And I used the wrong numbers. It's 2004 for all of those. We cannot meet any of those deadlines.

With the winter, it's going to take us about 8,000 man hours to do the inventory of the 3000-plus miles that are out there. There is no way we can get it done by February 1. We would ask that that be moved. extended out, certainly to at least April 30. Hopefully, we can get it done by then.

As to the cost studies,

24 Gemini, in its written exceptions, threw a

25 big monkey wrench into this because presuming

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we lose, we do believe this has to be priced

2 at TSLRIC. To be priced at TSLRIC we need to

3 define exactly what the element is so that

then you can go out and do the pricing. 4

5 There's no way we can meet by May 1 that

6 deadline without having those specifics in 7

place, and Gemini doesn't even want TSLRIC

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I think they, even based on what I read, implicitly would like it close

10 to nothing, because from their perspective 11

12 this was abandoned and they think we should

13 use a completely different pricing 14

methodology based on some technical meetings

15 that we would have.

> We don't have a problem with technical meetings, but whatever it's going

17 to be priced at, even though we don't think 18

19 TSLRIC is a fair pricing, we have to follow

20 TSLRIC for UNE pricing if we ever got to

21 that. We pray and hope that you'll change

22 your mind.

23 As to the OSS, no one knows 24 of any vendor that even has built an OSS for

25 HFC type facilities because cable companies Page 48

Page 49

600,000 estimate, but we certainly could live

with half, but there needs to be a letter of

3 credit, and we expect and would prefer a

4 letter of credit, as well, for the OSS 5

because that's not going to be an inexpensive task as well.

appreciate your time very much. Thank you.

7 I think I've covered all the 8 issues. I've made a big mess, and I 9

10 THE CHAIRPERSON: Attorney

11 Moreira, that was very impressive.

COMM. DOWNES: Certainly was.

13 THE CHAIRPERSON: Attorney

14 Janelle.

15 MS. JANELLE: Good morning, 16

Commissioners.

THE CHAIRPERSON: Good

18 mornina.

19 MS, JANELLE: Jennifer 20 Janelle from Murtha Cullina on behalf of

21 Gemini Networks.

22 I think I'm going to start

23 this morning by saying obviously Gemini came 24 to the Department seeking to have the HFC

network of SBC unbundled, and in this case

Page 47

don't have to share their networks. No one 1 has ever developed it. It probably would 2

have been developed if Lucent and Nortel kept

3 going on the HFC path. They never did. So 4

there's no OSS. We'll have to find someone who's willing to do it and get them to build

it. I know in this technological age it's

8 doable, but it's certainly going to take some 9 time, and June 1 is just not a realistic time

10 frame.

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Assuming that, our last points really go to - let's assume you think

I'm all wet on all of these things and you 13 14 want to just proceed. With respect to the

15 inventory, which we do agree should be split, 16 we would prefer that they pay for all but

17 split seems reasonable to us, we request that

they give us a revokable letter of credit to 18 19 pay for their share of the inventory, at a

20 minimum.

> We would prefer that they put all of it up front to make sure they

22 23 don't walk away and then we are left holding

24 the bag if they decide not to use this. 25 network. We would prefer for the total the Department did exactly what is required

2 of it by both federal and state law.

All of the issues raised here

today, all of the legal issues pointed out by Attorney Moreira, have been raised in this

5 6 proceeding. They've been briefed, briefed

7 again. There have been written comments filed, and the Department has adequately

8 9 addressed them all in its draft decision. I

am going to rebut, obviously, and point out a 10 11 few things with respect to some of the things

12 that Attorney Moreira has said, but we

13 believe that jurisdiction as to unbundling is

14 clear and that the Department appropriately applied the law. 15

16 I am going to start, though, with the one sentence that I heard this

18 morning that I can say that Gemini absolutely 19 agrees with, and that is that in this case

20 the Department went beyond the scope of what 21 this phase was supposed to be about.

22 In response to SBC's motion

23 to bifurcate this proceeding, the Department 24 ruled that phase one was going to be limited

25 to the issues surrounding unbundling, and

Page 50 that's what Gemini briefed, and we were told that issues surrounding cost of service and inventory would be dealt with in a subsequent phase.

So we didn't present any evidence on those issues, and, in fact, the discovery we requested with respect to those issues was denied, and we were told that those issues would be taken up in phase two. And then the draft decision came out, and we were somewhat surprised to see that there were rulings with respect to payment for cost of service, inventory and OSS.

14 And, unfortunately, if the 15 draft is finalized as it stands with those 16 rulings, with respect to payment for cost of 17 service, OSS and inventory, it's really going 18 to be a loss, and a loss for everyone, 19 because Gemini cannot proceed to utilize this 20 network with those kinds of up-front costs. 21 And we believe that these were inadvertent 22 rulings with unintended consequences by the 23 Department, and I want to just take a minute 24 and explain our position on that and what we 25 sort of intended would happen as part of the

to hold that against you, too.

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MS. JANELLE: Please don't. The OSS that SBC is talking about is an OSS that's going to handle the installation, the billing, the maintenance for the millions of twisted pair lines that run independently to everybody's home. We're not talking about these lines. We're not talking about these separate individual pieces. Attorney Moreira is correct. We don't need an OSS to do this.

We are talking about the red. We're talking about the network that goes from pole to pole. It's not consisted of individual twisted pairs. It's a pipeline. It's bandwidth. And what we have proposed is that we would lease that bandwidth on a per-mile basis.

And by leasing it on a per-mile basis, the OSS can be as simple as somebody sitting down at a word processor and saying, you've leased a thousand miles; it's ten dollars per mile, which is the figure I heard and that sounds good to me, so, therefore, please send us your money. A thousand miles times ten dollars, that's the

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I'll talk about the three issues separately: The cost of service, the inventory and the OSS.

And I'll start with the OSS. We've spoken with our consultant and we've been told that development of the OSS, and I think what Attorney Moreira has said, he would agree with this, it's going to be in excess of \$5 million, \$5 million before we start, \$5 million before the network is activated, \$5 million before we can use it. That's a competitive barrier. That's a barrier to market entry for Gemini and also we believe for any other company that would seek to utilize this network to provide competitive services to customers.

The second point with respect to the OSS, as envisioned by the draft and by SBC, is that it's entirely unnecessary, and I feel a little bit of a disadvantage because I don't draw and I don't have handouts, but I'm going to rely a little bit on Attorney Moreira's diagram.

THE CHAIRPERSON: We're going

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bill. That's the OSS that's needed.

As far as maintenance and repair. Gemini has submitted in this proceeding that it will maintain the network. It will upgrade the network. It will repair the network. There's no need for SNET to dispatch technicians to do that. And that also places SNET in the unique position of being able to lease a broken, useless, worthless piece of equipment, which is how they've characterized it, and get back at the end of the lease period a fully functional. upgraded network at absolutely no cost to them; functional and available to lease to the next party that comes through the door that wants to lease it.

And the best analogy I can give you would be if you owned a house and it had a hole in the roof and a crack in the foundation and clapboard siding falling off, and I move into your house. And I pay you rent of \$500 a month, and I replace the roof, I fix the foundation and I put up brand-new vinyl siding, all while I'm paying you \$500 a 25 month, and the upgrades and repairs at my

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sole cost. Then I move out. Well, the next person that moves in, you've got a beautiful, near brand-new house that you can rent out for a lot more money at absolutely no cost to you and only profit. And that's what we've proposed in this proceeding, and that's why an OSS, as envisioned by SBC, is absolutely unnecessary.

9 This leads me to the issue of we don't know how to unbundle this. We've 10 got to provide nondiscriminatory access to 11 12 everybody who wants to use it, and I would submit that, again, we have -- we do intend, 13 14 we would like to lease the whole thing. Is 15 that going to happen from day one? I don't know. I can't say. That's something that's 16 17 got to be worked out at the conclusion of this proceeding. But it's conceivable to 18 19 Gemini that they could lease maybe the HFC 20 network in Hartford and some other company 21 could lease the HFC network in Fairfield. 22 You can have multiple companies using 23 portions of this network, different portions 24 of the network in different areas of the state, and that can be accomplished through 25

I think it's being made far more complicated than it needs to be.

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Number two. With respect to the inventory, again, we think that this, number one, is wholly unnecessary in this proceeding. The fact is that SBC has the inventory. They have a complete inventory of the HFC network with an approximately 94 percent degree of accuracy.

On May 1 of 2001, SBC filed its compliance plan in Docket Number 00-08-14, where they were giving up the network. As part of that compliance plan they had a complete valuation of the network done by Arthur Andersen. There is a complete inventory of this network as of May 1, 2001. Now, SBC has made statements that, well, we've been taking parts down; we haven't kept records; and that's true. During SBC's appeal of the Department's order that they stopped taking down the network, with representatives of the Department and the Attorney General's Office present, and I believe Consumer Counsel was there also, SBC stated that they had removed a little less

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unbundling.

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2 And as far as the contention that this network needs to be made available. 3 4 the same piece, to multiple users, I submit that that's not true. And the reason is, you 5 6 can look at, for instance, dark fiber. Dark fiber is a UNE. Dark fiber is available to 7 anyone who asks for it, but if a company 8 comes in and asks for dark fiber and there's 9 10 none available because it's all being used. SBC doesn't go out and construct new dark 11 fiber for this person or this company. They 12 13 say, We're sorry, there is no more available. 14 And that is the exact same situation that can 15 be applied to the HFC network in this 16 proceeding.

17 If Gemini is leasing it in Hartford, and another company comes along and 18 19 says, we'd like to use it. I'm sorry, it's 20 being used. It's not available. And if 21 CableVision or another company is utilizing 22 the HFC network in Fairfield and Gemini says, 23 we'd like to lease it in Fairfield. The answer is, I'm sorry, it's not currently 24 available. This is a workable situation, and

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1 than 200 miles of the network. THE CHAIRPERSON: This is an 2 3 appeal in court. 4

MS. JANELLE: I'm sorry. The appeal across the plaza in Superior Court. Two hundred miles out of a 3,196-mile network is approximately 6 percent.

So if we accept the Inventory that currently exists, there's a 6-percent margin of error, and Gemini Is willing to accept that risk. We think that during our buildout and our upgrade and our maintenance, obviously we will discover that 6 percent that's missing.

Now, as to anything that's been removed from that time to the present, the stipulation that resolved that appeal in Superior Court required SBC to keep very detailed records of what's being removed, also keep the as-built plans for the network. so we know that those exist also. And Gemini has a right to inspect and make sure that those records are being kept, and we, in fact, did send an engineer to SBC and we have 25 confirmed that those records are being kept.

Page 58 THE CHAIRPERSON: Now, when 2

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you say you'll take the risk for the

6 percent, does that mean that if you come

across some area that's not built, that's been taken down, you will fix it yourself?

MS. JANELLE: Yes.

THE CHAIRPERSON: At your

8 cost?

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24 25 MS. JANELLE: At our cost.

We have proposed to upgrade and maintain this network, and that includes the missing portions. Now, that is, Commissioner, with

13 respect to the 6 percent.

THE CHAIRPERSON: What if it's 7 percent? What if it's not 6 percent?

MS. JANELLE: If it's 7

percent or 8 percent, I think my client would allow me to state that we would accept that also. What we're asking for is what's out

20 there in an as-is condition. We're not

asking them to do a single thing in this proceeding, except with the caveat that the

22 23 stipulation that resolved the appeal provided 24 that anything that SBC takes down from the

resolution of the appeal to the present, if

want to attach wires to the poles, they have an obligation to know what is out there on those poles, especially now when the communications gain is at such a premium and they have essentially dead wire taking up space.

The analogy I would give you to demonstrate that this is their burden is with respect to CL&P. The Department has recently been engaged in proceedings with CL&P, and Commissioner Downes, I've seen you before there, where --

COMM. DOWNES: Oh, just for 18 days of hearings. Not a problem. MS. JANELLE: Just a couple days -- where it was found that CL&P had not kept adequate records of its streetlight facilities. They didn't know what lights were out there, what wattages they were, and the Department found that could be completely unacceptable, and the Department ordered them to audit the entire CL&P streetlight network in every town in which they provide service and to do it at their own cost. And I don't see any difference from that case to this

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they ultimately lose in this proceeding and all final appeals coming out of it, they are 2 going to put it back up at their expense and at a time line that we have agreed on.

So we're willing to accept what we believe is a 94 percent accurate inventory. We haven't physically seen it because we requested it by way of discovery, and we never got it. So, you know, we're still looking to see those plans, and this is another thing that we hoped would be resolved in phase two of this proceeding.

Additionally, I have to note that on the inventory issue we also believe it is inappropriate for anyone other than the public service company to have to pay for the public service company to straighten out its records. SNET is the joint pole owner in most cases. In some cases the sole pole owner, and in pretty much all cases the custodian of the poles. They have an obligation to know what is out there for reasons of public safety.

They are the custodians of attachments. When people come to them and case.

My third point with respect to the issues that we believe are beyond the scope is the cost of service. I would agree with Attorney Moreira that Gemini has said, TSLRIC, there's a fundamental problem with performing TSLRIC cost of service, though, for this particular network because it's abandoned property. By definition, it has no value.

Now, there's no such thing as a free lunch, and Gemini is not standing here saying that, well, we should get it for nothing because there's no value if you do a cost of service. This is an issue. How the cost of service needs to be done is an issue. again, that we felt would be discussed in phase two. We have suggested that it can be discussed through a technical meeting. However, we don't think that it's necessary to go out and do a cost of service for every nut and bolt on every pole in every part of the network in the state of Connecticut.

We believe that you can take 25 a random sampling, whether it's a three-mile

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stretch or a five-mile stretch, take five or 1 2 six of them in different places in the state

and extrapolate that to get a per-mile cost

3 for this network. And I would point out that

SPV leased this network. They didn't lease 5

it on a nut-and-bolt basis by individual 6 components. They leased the network as a

7 8 whole, and that's what we're seeking to do

here. We want to lease what's there on a 9

per-mile basis, in an as-is condition. We'll 10 11 upgrade it. We'll maintain it. And any 12 negligible costs to perform this kind of cost

study to figure out what this rate is going to be should be put in the rates for rental of the network.

15 THE CHAIRPERSON: Did SPV 16 lease it on a per-mile basis? 17

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MS. JANELLE: I don't know exactly how SPV leased it because that is another document that we sought through discovery, and we were denied. So I was not able to see the actual leasing agreement, but based on our limited knowledge of what occurred in the SPV docket, we believe that

SPV leased this network as a whole and not on

Now, I'd like to spend a few minutes talking about some of the argument that we've heard today and some of the arguments that SBC has raised in its written exceptions. And, again, I want to reemphasize that I believe that these are just a restatement of the arguments we've seen in the briefs and we've heard over and over again, and we believe you got it right. but hopefully I'm going to convince you that you got it right.

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With respect to whether or not these facilities are a part of SNET's network, the Department did a very, very thorough review of the history of this network and the ISNET network and the intent to transition SBC over to this network in its entirety. We believe that fully supports the fact that this is part of their network.

Furthermore, something that SBC did not mention today but is in the record of this proceeding is that the HFC facilities are HFC, hybrid fiber co-ax. There are fiber portions of the facilities. There are coaxial portions of the facilities.

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an individual nut-and-bolt basis.

So ultimately we believe that there's a tremendous opportunity to jump-start competition here and especially in a time when major players are leaving the

local market, including AT&T. Gemini is ready to come in. We're ready to provide service. However, the draft decision,

although it's, we believe, absolutely right

on the law, unfortunately places cost 10 barriers to our entry into the market and our 11

use of the network, that if they stand, we're 12

out of the game, and we'd like the Department 13

to remove those portions regarding the OSS, 14 15 the cost of service and the inventory from

16 the draft and schedule a technical meeting

17 where we can sit down and figure out, maybe we don't need an entire phase two proceeding, 18

maybe some of these issues can be worked out, 19

20 and that would be a jump-start to our

21 negotiation on an interconnection agreement

22 with SBC because we realize that we are going

to need to do that also, and a lot of these 23 issues, such as maintenance, are dealt with 24

through interconnection agreements. 25

1 That encompasses the entire HFC network. SBC 2 is currently using the fiber in Project

3 Pronto to provide telecommunications 4 services.

5 So what they're attempting to 6 do is take this HFC network and break it down 7 and say, well, we're using the fiber, so 8 that's part of our network, but we're not

9 using the co-ax so that's not part of our 10 network. That's an artificial dismemberment 11 of this network, and we submit that that's

12 absolutely no support for their claim that 13 it's not a network, not part of the network

and therefore not a network element.

Additionally, SBC has posited that in order to be a network element, it has to be used for telecommunications purposes. However, their contention is it has to be used by them for telecommunications purposes.

19 20 We submit that the fourth circuit case is

21 absolutely clear on this. It has to be

22 capable of use and easily called into 23

24 We know it's capable of use 25 because almost every cable company in the

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state is providing telephony services over an HFC network. It's clearly capable of use.

3 And it's easily called into service. It's there. It's on the poles. It's not wrapped 4

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up stored in a warehouse, and we can go out,

hook up our electronics and turn it on.

It's not any big complicated process. SBC has to do nothing. They have to sit back, wait for our phone call. We're going to -- we constructed the necessary fix-ups in West Hartford and we'd like to turn it on. We're going to turn it on on the 10th. Send us a bill. That's all they have to do.

With respect to the evidence on the record for a finding of impairment, I'm a little perplexed with respect to this argument. There's plenty of evidence on the record. There were interrogatories. There were interrogatory responses as to our impairment. Under the UAPA the Department is allowed to take notice and utilize facts and circumstances within its expertise and knowledge. There are all kinds of dockets

So the allegation that they didn't know you were going to make a finding of impairment, I don't believe is credible because we couldn't make the unbundling determination without the impairment finding at the same time. And SBC must have felt that there was enough record evidence for the Department to make this determination because they specifically waived the hearings in this matter.

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If they felt that there was not enough evidence, they should have said, no, 247(b)(a) says you must have a hearing, and they could have brought in their witnesses. They could have put on their evidence with respect to technical infeasibility. They could have cross-examined our witnesses on our discovery responses concerning impairment. They chose not to do that. They made a knowing, legal waiver of the hearing in this matter, so we think that there's ample evidence and that the ruling is correct.

With respect to the contention that this is business-plan

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competition docket, the triennial review docket.

going on at the Department right now, the

The Department is well aware of how costly it is to construct this network, not only from SBC's filings when it constructed it, but Gemini has also constructed an HFC network in parts of the state that the Department is aware about. The Department is aware of issues surrounding pole licenses and the ability to get on the poles. These issues have been before the Department. There's ample evidence on the record in this proceeding and within the Department's own specialized knowledge to make a determination of impairment.

The argument that SBC didn't know you were going to make a factual finding as to impairment, I do not understand. If you look at SBC's motion to bifurcate and the 20 Department's ruling bifurcating this proceeding, part one, phase one, this proceeding, was going to deal with unbundling of the HFC network, the ability to unbundle. In order to unbundle, you must make a finding of Impairment. That's a requirement.

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specific unbundling, SBC's interpretation of 2 the triennial review order misses the point. 3

It is not business-plan specific unbundling.

A business plan is a method of serving customers. It is not a technology. And the

TRO makes this distinction very clearly.

A business plan is if Gemini were to say, we want to access UNEs to provide service only to DPUC commissioners, that's a business plan. Or if we want access to UNEs to provide only data service to high-rise buildings, like the data service providers, that's a business plan.

The TRO drops a footnote, a footnote to paragraph 115 where it says a business plan would be like seeking to serve only customers named Sam; that's uneconomical. In order to have a business plan that is permissible to utilize unbundled network elements, you're to seek to serve as many customers with as many services as possible. It doesn't discuss technology.

Gemini wants to serve everyone it can with a full suite and range 25 of services. That is its business plan. Its

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technology happens to be HFC, which is part 2 of the telco's network and, we submit, 3 correctly subject to unbundling by the Department.

And, again, I'd refer you to the footnote to paragraph 115 of the triennial review order because it makes it abundantly clear.

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With respect to the argument that unbundling is a disincentive for SBC to test and invest in new technologies, again. that is one of the -- it's incorrect because it is one of the premises of the TRO that the FCC's ruling that they would not unbundle advanced facilities, certain types of hybrid networks and fiber to the home, is because they want ILECs to invest in these technologies without the fear that CLECs are going to come in and say, oh, we want to use that, too, at a discounted cost without having put in any of the money, any of the investment.

22 23 That's not the case here. 24 We're not talking about a new technology. 25 We're not talking about something that SBC

Page 72 1 review order wants the Department to engage 2 in to look at the facts and circumstances of 3 this network, and to make a finding that in 4 this market, because of these circumstances, 5 it's subject to unbundling. Otherwise, it 6 sits there and it rots, and that's not good 7 for anybody. It's not good for SBC; it's not 8 good for us, and it's not good for 9 Connecticut consumers.

COMM. DOWNES: Well, God knows our analysis has certainly been granular.

Back up for a moment here, and I realize you were not an engineer, but just talk to me a little bit more about this point about the fiber and the co-ax. I believe I heard you a little bit earlier saying that SBC is, in fact, using some portions of the system, namely, the fiber portions. Just talk to me a little bit about this. Is this a situation where in some areas fiber is carrying the signal and then it turns over to co-ax, or are these literally side by side on the same units? And I will give you the graceful escape. I

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1 has incentive to invest in. They've abandoned it. It's rotting on the poles. It 2 3 can't even be used in its current form because it has degenerated so much. 4 5 If SBC were to invest in a 6 future technology, a PDQ technology or 7 whatever is out there, and it works for them, 8 I'm fairly confident that the Department 9 would not and could not unbundle it. But if they invest in something that's paid for by 10 ratepayer money, and I disagree entirely that 11 this network was not paid for by ratepayer 12 money, and I believe that you'll probably 13 hear from Mr. Vallee guite a bit on this 14 point, as this network is still in SBC's 15 depreciation reserve --16 COMM. DOWNES: We're counting 17 18 on it, madam. 19

MS. JANELLE: Yes. Because this network has been abandoned and because it's paid for with ratepayer money, they have no incentive to invest in it, and it is not protected by the triennial review order. In fact, it is this type of granular

24 25 market-specific analysis that the triennial Page 73

realize you are not a professional engineer, and so --

MS. JANELLE: I was going to say I'm going to heavily caveat my answer with the fact that I was an English/Russian major in college --

COMM. DOWNES: There you go. MS. JANELLE: - so we're going to do this real simple kindergarten --

COMM. DOWNES: Good. THE CHAIRPERSON: I noted you

didn't multiply ten times a thousand and you're saying now that --

MS. JANELLE: Thank you, because my math is equally as bad, the embarrassment of giving the wrong answer. COMM, DOWNES: Well, it's

even more embarrassing to have to ask the question. It demonstrates my ignorance on this, but perhaps you can help me out, in any event.

MS. JANELLE: My

understanding - and, again, this is from our discussions with SBC, the discussions we had 25 across the street in Superior Court, with

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Department staff and with Judge Levine -- my

understanding is that -- and actually I think 2

3 SBC submitted a diagram. Is there a diagram

of the facilities? I think there is a 4

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5 diagram in the record in these proceedings.

6 My understanding is you have the co-ax wire

7 here. The fiber is essentially sort of wound

8 around the co-ax wire, so they're using the 9 fiber in their Project Pronto to transport

10 telecommunications services, and in fact when

we discussed the facilities that were being 11

removed and discarded, we talked about the 12

13 necessity of unwinding the fiber in some cases because it was being used, and it came 14

to light that where they were using that 15

16 fiber that was wound around, they weren't

17 throwing away those portions of the network. THE CHAIRPERSON: I seem to 18

recall from the original SPV case that that is all encased inside a large sheath, and it is wound around and encased inside a sheath.

22 Is that correct, Mr. Andrasik?

MR. ANDRASIK: Commissioner, in some cases the fiber is overlashed on top of the -- the co-ax is overlashed on top of

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THE CHAIRPERSON: Please. MS. JANELLE: With respect to

the argument that the draft decision impermissibly relies on the UNE remand order.

we think that the footnote cited by

Mr. Moreira in the draft decision saying that

7 the Department disagrees with the contention that this was fully vacated and remanded is

9 an accurate footnote. I would submit to you

10 that the easiest way to fix this issue, if it

11 is an issue, is to go to the TRO and replace

12 your UNE remand order cites with TRO cites,

13 because although -- although this impairment 14 test was vacated and remanded, it was vacated

15 and remanded not because of what the test

was, but because the FCC -- excuse me -- the 16

17 Court said you didn't do enough of a market 18 specific analysis and a granular analysis,

19 and you relied too heavily on costs. So it

20 went back to the FCC. And the FCC issued the

TRO, and if you look at the impairment test 21

22 set forth by the TRO, it's substantially the 23 same except that now you can't rely so

24 heavily on costs, you've got to rely a little 25

more on the other factors, and there's got to

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1 the fiber. Other cases, it's really

separate. That does not necessarily mean or

2 have any impact on how we've used it. We've 3

always said we've used the existing fiber 4

5 since the early ISNET days to provide

services that were in need of optical 6

facilities. We've continued to repurpose 7

some of the HFC fiber to provide telephony

facilities. As Mr. Moreira demonstrated on the map, fiber to RT's, remote terminals, is 10 a frequent use of how we repurpose the fiber. 11

THE CHAIRPERSON: John Andrasik is SNET's technical geek in charge

13 14 of this stuff.

> MS. JANELLE: So I would agree that based on what Mr. Andrasik just said that they're using a part of this network, so the claim that it's not part of their network I fail to understand. And I hope that answers your question,

21 Commissioner. 22 COMM. DOWNES: Yes, ma'am.

23 That's very fine. Thank you.

24 MS. JANELLE: May I continue? 25 COMM. DOWNES: Please.

be this granular, market-specific analysis.

The Department has just performed the granular, market-specific analysis, and I think you can find parallel paragraphs in the TRO that state exactly what SBC is claiming the Department is relying on the UNE remand order for.

With respect to we can't unbundle this because we don't know what to call it, it's not a loop, it's not a switch, it's not all of the other technical terms, you can call it anything you want. You can call it HFC network. You can use Attorney Moreira's term and call it a quasi-loop. The fact is it functions as a loop, and just because HFC network is not on the FCC's list of things nationally that can be unbundled doesn't mean that this Department cannot unbundle it and doesn't mean it's not subject to unbundling.

It was very adequately briefed by both parties that the Department has independent statewide jurisdiction to add network elements to the list. That was 25 admitted by SNET in its District Court

20 (Pages 74 to 77)

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Page 78 Page 80 complaint that this Department took 1 1 as you talked to us a little bit earlier 2 administrative notice of. 2 about leasing the facility, making the 3 Call it whatever you want. 3 upgrades, doing the various interconnection It doesn't matter to us. But we believe that 4 4 and other kinds of things you've got to do, it functions as quasi-loop and therefore this 5 5 and I believe at one point you also said that Department can unbundle it. Gemini also runs some other HFC facilities --6 6 And I think that's all that I 7 7 MS. JANELLE: That it has 8 have. I didn't speak nearly as long, but I 8 constructed on its own, that's correct, 9 iust want to --9 Commissioner. 10 MR. MOREIRA: We win. 10 COMM. DOWNES: So I quess MS. JANELLE: Not yet. I 11 11 I'm -- I guess I'm just a little bit 12 just want to sum up by saying --12 mystified, and there's probably a perfectly COMM. DOWNES: No, this is 13 13 obvious reason that I'm not seeing, but 14 not trial by ordeal, even though it may seem 14 perhaps you could just talk to me a little 15 15 about that. that way. 16 MS. JANELLE: I just want to 16 MS. JANELLE: Certainly. sum up by saying that notwithstanding all of 17 17 COMM. DOWNES: Wouldn't it the rebutting of all of these arguments, we 18 18 make more sense just to buy the darn thing would like the Department to focus on the 19 19 already and ---20 draft decision's requirements with respect to 20 MS. JANELLE: Well, it would, the cost of service, the inventory and the 21 21 and quite frankly the answer is we want to OSS because those are fatal to Gemini and we 22 22 buy it. 23 believe any other competitor coming in to use 23 COMM. DOWNES: Oh. this network. You're correct on the facts, 24 24 MS. JANELLE: We would love 25 you're correct on the law, you're correct to 25 to buy it. We did entertain negotiations Page 79 Page 81 unbundle in the way that you have. We think 1 with SBC, and without disclosing anything 2 that this decision is fully sustainable on 2 that went on in those negotiations, 3 appeal. However, it will be a hollow 3 ultimately we believe that the price that we 4 decision if these costs that really are a 4 were offered, which was in the very high 5 barrier to entry are imposed on a competitor 5 multimillion dollars, represents multiple 6 that wants to utilize this network. 6 times over what this abandoned, decrepit, 7 And I'd be happy to answer 7 degenerated network is worth. And there was 8 8 absolutely no movement on that price from any other questions you have. 9 THE CHAIRPERSON: I think 9 SBC. And this issue was revisited 10 10 you've done fine. Thank you. COMM. DOWNES: May I just when we were before Judge Levine because he 11 11 torture her briefly? 12 said exactly the same thing, and he put the 12 THE CHAIRPERSON: I tried to two of us in a room together and he said, You 13 13 help you out. I really did. 14 want it; you don't want it; buy it. And, you 14 COMM. DOWNES: I know, I 15 15 know --THE CHAIRPERSON: Judge 16 16 know. MS. JANELLE: Thank you, 17 Levine said that? 17 Commissioner. I appreciate it. 18 18 MS, JANELLE: Yes. COMM. DOWNES: And you were 19 19 THE CHAIRPERSON: I'm 20 20 so close. surprised. 21 Look, I have to confess to 21 MS. JANELLE: We spent a full 22 you that I am -- for me I guess the 22 day --23 disconnect on this is why wouldn't Gemini 23 COMM. DOWNES: Be careful want to just purchase this facility already? 24 24 now. 25 I mean, you know, I listened very carefully 25 MS. JANELLE: -- in

Page 82 Page 84 negotiations with Department staff and the 1 MR. VALLEE: Commissioner Assistant Attorneys General present, and 2 2 Downes, I was present with Judge Levine 3 there was no movement on that number, and as asking that same question --4 far as we're concerned the number is 4 COMM. DOWNES: Yes, 5 outrageously inflated, and I don't know if 5 MR. VALLEE: -- and there was it's designed to prevent a competitor from 6 6 an interesting answer, and I don't know the buying the network, but certainly we don't 7 7 answer either, but there was not a meeting of believe anyone will at that price. Certainly 8 the minds. 8 9 9 we will not. COMM. DOWNES: Yes, that seems apparent at this point. COMM. DOWNES: And I will 10 10 11 MR. VALLEE: Yes, I'm afraid 11 give your friend here an opportunity to rebut 12 in a moment here. it was. It is a very good question, but you 12 MR. MOREIRA: I do speak out 13 know you could flip the question and ask the 13 of turn. 14 question, why doesn't SNET want to lease it, 14 15 because they certainly have the opportunity. 15 COMM. DOWNES: Well, we'll 16 just allow it this one time. 16 The Department has just issued a decision 17 MR. MOREIRA: We are curious 17 saying go ahead and do it, it's legal. 18 to see what they think it's worth because 18 COMM. DOWNES: Well, I just 19 they never countered the offer, so it is 19 haven't gotten Mr. Moreira in front of me --20 20 MR. VALLEE: We'll have to interesting. 21 MS. JANELLE: Well, we think 21 get him back up here. 22 we did counter in Superior Court, but that's 22 COMM. DOWNES: -- to ask him 23 23 beside the point. The fact of the matter part two so --MR. VALLEE: Give him a shot. 24 24 25 COMM. DOWNES: We're kind of 25 That's a good question, and I really don't Page 83 Page 85 have the answer to that. There was clear enjoying the colloquy here. 1 1 MS. JANELLE: Maybe we can financial -- I mean, there were numbers 2 3 battered around. I don't remember them, but 3 settle this now. 4 they clearly were quite divergent. 4 MR. MOREIRA: Again, I'll Because the OCC's position is 5 5 listen to the number. I'm just waiting for that the draft decision is terrific, and it 6 6 7 is the right decision, it's legal, and it 7 MS. JANELLE: The fact of the 8 matter is that the number that we were told 8 makes a lot of sense, it advances public 9 that there was absolutely going to be no 9 policy, all of which is good, all of which is 10 movement on was so astronomically high as to 10 a win-win. 11 prevent even consideration of it. Quite 11 THE CHAIRPERSON: You're frankly, there was no way we could pay for it 12 12 scaring me. and absolutely no way we could ever get 13 COMM. DOWNES: You old 13 financing for it at that high of a number. 14 flatterer, you. 14 MR. VALLEE: I've got the 15 COMM. DOWNES: Thank you, 15 ma'am. I appreciate it. 16 16 apples out front. 17 MS. JANELLE: Thank you very COMM. DOWNES: Yeah. 17 18 MR. VALLEE: Because it 18 much. 19 THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. 19 should be a win for SNET. That's why that 20 Attorney Vallee. 20 question is out. That's why it's an important question. 21 MR. VALLEE: Yes, thank you, 21 22 Commissioner. Good morning -- good 22 Right now it's not generating any revenue, and if you light it up or do 23 afternoon, Commissioners. 23~ whatever it does, you just sit back and watch 24 COMM. DOWNES: Good 24 25 25 the money come in, and what's wrong with afternoon, sir.

that? Right now it's actually a cost because, as we know, they're stripping it down off the poles wherever they can find it, wherever it gets in their way. Well, that's a cost. You roll up the truck and the guy has to do all this stuff.

So the Department has essentially said, Waste not, want not, and it seems like a pretty good deal, so that's really the question.

COMM. DOWNES: Well, we're glad we made somebody happy.

MR. VALLEE: That's right. We're happy. We're happy here. Consumers should be happy because that's a win-win for them, too.

MS. JANELLE: Us too.

MR. VALLEE: SNET has a win. They have revenues coming in. Consumers are

19 20 obviously going to benefit from the

competition and all the things that we know 21 accrue from competition, and Gemini is here,

22 23 you know, hat in hand petitioning the

24 Department, Come on, come on, what about it? And you say, Okay, good idea, go ahead and do

So the TRO essentially says, Broadband, competitors, you don't get a crack at that. You get to play with the old network. If you want, go ahead, you can lease that. SNET has to lease it, and you get to lease it, and we get to use it, and you're all happy with that. But that new stuff, you don't have to lease that. That incents SNET and companies like it, the other RBOCs, to spend their money to build that thing out.

And the Department looked at this technology where the drawing is, the red part, as opposed to the blue part, which is really what that is about, and said, you know, the TRO doesn't talk about this thing because it's unique. This is the only RBOC that still owns this type of stuff. The TRO talked about really advanced stuff, fiber to the curb and all of that good stuff, and it talked about twisted pair copper, and we've just talked about that difference, but this thing is -- what is this? It's in the middle. So the Department had to make a decision about what is it and where does it

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So we certainly hope there's no federal litigation or any other kind of litigation, that we would just move forward to a practical resolution of this thing.

talk about for a moment, the TRO has been

mentioned a few times, the triennial review order, and there was a distinct public policy that was enumerated by that, and SNET has daimed, Well, you did it all wrong. They went through all the piles of paper and

The public policy I'd like to

13 wandering around and drawings, too, which are 14 very pretty.

15

THE CHAIRPERSON: Very

16 impressive. 17

MR. VALLEE: But the public policy was clear. Congress essentially said and the FCC has now put it in writing with

20 the TRO, We'd like broadband to happen in this country. It's important to us. Let's 21

22 do that. Let's all do that together.

We need economic incentives, 23 24 which I think SNET talked about, certainly

Gemini is aware of.

belong?

And the OCC believes this is the right decision because it's still sitting on the poles all across Connecticut, all of that red stuff over there, and it isn't being used. It's being stripped down by a company that has written it off, and we will talk about who paid for it. But it should be used. It can be used. We have a willing and able lessee -- is that what it is? -- ready to do it, and the Department has reached the right decision which is, yeah, do it.

Let me do that money thing. I wrote a quick note when you asked that question. It was a really good question. COMM. DOWNES: Yes. I'm

tingling with anticipation.

MR. VALLEE: I can imagine. I'm sure SNET is, too, taking notes copiously.

It was the money from ratepayers is basically the thing. I seem to remember and I'm sure those of us who were there in those days with video dialtone and all of that good stuff can remember there was

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some kind of 50/50 split that I remember. We had six fiber lines. Three of them were —

had six fiber lines. Three of them were –
 what was it, two were going to do this and

4 two were going to do that - John will

5 correct me if I'm wrong -- and then there

were two spares, but in any case you had six

7 of them. When we cut them in half, there

8 were three on either side of this thing, and

9 50 percent of the cost of putting this thing 10 together ISNET was going to be paid by

telephony ratepayers as opposed to potential

12 CATV or cable or cable people.
13 Now we've got the

Now we've got the RBOC fantasy, as I like to think of it, of

15 alternative regulation changed everything,

and the thing it most seems to have changed
is that ratepayers disappeared. They're

18 like, hello, where — there are no ratepayers

here. We don't have ratepayers anymore. Weonly have shareholders. We only have our

only have shareholders. We only have our money.

21 money.22

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There's no rate of return case. There's no rate case. We don't talk about ratepayers and how much we spent,

25 ratepayers.

Page 92 there will be a new drawing about that, the two parallel railroad tracks.

But the thing that we've got to recognize here is that the draft decision goes into the history, as Ms. Janelle pointed out, and I think the history in the draft decision is correct. The SNET rewrite is a little bit off the track.

So what happened was they set out to build a substitute network, which we talked about. That's the red network. And it was going to completely substitute for copper twisted pair. That was the deal. That's what we heard. We heard, Give us the money, and we will give you all kinds of crazy services you're going to love, and as I remember the number it was 70 percent more productivity off this thing. Squirrels weren't going to eat it, the rain didn't like it, it was going to be unbelievable. It even fixed itself. It was self-healing. I love that. Okay.

But somewhere along the track, we were riding along with the locomotive and all of a sudden we came off

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Okay. But who pays the bills every month? Shareholders? Well, maybe they do, but not as shareholders. And where does the revenue come from? It comes from rate --- oh, we can't talk about ratepayers.

They didn't do a stock thing that said — they didn't go to Wall Street and say, Hey fellows, we really want to do

9 this ISNET thing, give us six billion dollars10 or four billion dollars or bunches of

11 billions of dollars. They said, We're going

to pay for it as we go. It's going to bepart of our improvement plant, and that's how

part of our improvement plant, and that's howit worked, and that's the answer.

So, yeah, they wrote it off, and yes, the Department said when you write

it off, whatever is remaining is ashareholder expense. I'm cool with that. So

shareholder expense. I'm cool with that.that's the business there.

20 Now, we had the whole

business about the barren plane and the two
railroad tracks, A and B, narrow and wide.

23 Why the new one, the broadband is narrow, is

one of the things I'm worried about, but maybe we'll hear about that later. Maybe

rage 9.

the track, and we derailed it, and what was that? Was that really because it didn't work? I don't think so, because it works. They use it. They're in here begging for it. The cable T.V. people, there's some of them here, too; they use it. But it doesn't work. Okay.

So what really happened?
What really happened was they suddenly discovered, whoa, the cable guys are running like maniacs, upgrading to 750-megahertz so we can do telephony, and we're going to pay for it, and they did. Okay. Well, wait a minute. We're losing that race but we --

THE CHAIRPERSON: I seem to recall it repowering the network.

MR. VALLEE: Powering the network was a problem, but could they have done it? You betcha. They could have done it. They didn't want to do it. They wanted to put the power down on the communications gain. You're right, that --

THE CHAIRPERSON: I recall

24 that.

MR. VALLEE: That was a

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problem, and Lucent did withdraw from the business. That's a problem, too. So how come they're doing it? That's not a problem. That one they got fixed.

What really happened was DSL was sitting there looking sweet and pretty and just said, Come and use me. I'd be a lot cheaper for you. In a nutshell that's how it worked.

And how do they provide broadband today? DSL. So they're in competition with the cable people and it's working great. God love 'em. But that's the answer. That's why track B was cut off and why it's sitting up on those poles out across Connecticut.

So it was a substitute network. It was going to totally take — that was going to be what was going to be used. You would pick up the phone and say "Hi Mom" through HEC.

21 "Hi, Mom" through HFC.22 So, I mean, that's an

important issue especially in terms of the legal analysis because this was not a trial.

Is Project Pronto a trial? That would be a

a couple of hurdles. We've got the financial
 hurdle; we've got the technical hurdle. This
 is an RBOC thing again, another RBOC fantasy.
 Oh, network integrity, we can't do whatever
 it is you just told us. They've been doing
 it for fifty years. Okay.

As for spending money on Gemini, you're going to do a cost of service study, you talked about it, you put deadlines, you've got all this good stuff, and you're not legally bound to do so. Where does — where did all the costs for OSS come from in the first place? It's folded into the cost of service study. That's how it's always been done. When these jokers pay a price, oh, it's ten dollars a mile, whatever the number Is, fine, inside the ten dollars is to pay for the OSS. This is not new. So I'm not sure why —

COMM. DOWNES: You meant "jokers" in the very nicest possible way.

MR. VALLEE: I'm sorry, yes.
I love jokers, too.

COMM. DOWNES: I'm just watching the colloquy behind you.

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question to ask the company. Is ProjectPronto a trial? The answer has got to be no.

3 That is our future network. That's what

4 Congress told us to do. That's what the FCC5 has told us to do repeatedly. We want

broadband; Project Pronto. Read it in the
 annual report. That's what we're doing.

8 We're using the fiber, the "F" in the HFC,9 and we're using it right now. We're using it

right now. It's not dead. It's not quiet.It's generating revenue. It's being used to

12 carry traffic.

So trial schmile, it's not --

it was real. It was to be the -THE CHAIRPERSON: The

transcript needs to know, how do you spell "schmile"?

17 "schmile"?
18 MR. VALLEE: There's an
19 expert right here. I'll defer to her.

COMM. DOWNES: It's okay.

21 Use your best phonetics.

22 MR. VALLEE: I'll wrap up 23 real quickly. You're going to hear more 24 today, I'm sure.

Financial hurdles. We've got

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MR. VALLEE: You mean the darts are not all going to this side?

COMM. DOWNES: I hope you all appreciate the fact that we're trying to make these hearings more entertaining.

THE CHAIRPERSON: You saw the electric response.

COMM. DOWNES: Really, really. I understand why Jennifer prefers to be here now. I get it.

THE CHAIRPERSON: It's the Commissioner: that's why.

COMM. DOWNES: Probably.

MR. VALLEE: There's two

things to think about. The first is what time do you pay for the OSS? I'm not sure that — I think Gemini is correct, that the scheme that's in the draft decision may not be the best way. I'd suggest that in phase two, we do the cost-of-service study and inside that an OSS.

The other is will SNET lose money? The RBOCs are always, Oh, we're getting killed on this thing. We're under water. This is terrible. This is our cost.